NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1843. [NO. 40.

N. E. FARMER.

ANALYSES OF INDIAN CORN, RUTA BAGA AND POTATOES.

The Baltimore Farmer copies from our paper Dr. Dana's communication, and remarks upon it as follows:

"The letter of Professor Dana, which we have copied into our paper today, is one of deep interest to every agriculturist; first, because it contains an analysis of *Corn*, made by him—than whom no one is more competent to make it on accurate principles—and secondly, because, as far as we are aware, it is the first that has been made of this grain, which, of all others, is of the most importance to the farming interests of our country, as it constitutes fully nine-tenths of all the bread-stuff consumed by them. Every one knows, and has long known, that the flour made of it is most wholesome and nutritious; but very few indeed were aware before, that every hundred pounds of meal contain upwards of 89 pounds of nutritive matter calculated to impart body and strength to the flesh, muscles and fat, and that upwards of 88 pounds of that consist of those principles of nutrition, of which fat is formed; nor were they previously aware, that the principles which contribute to the formation of the flesh, existed in so minute a proportion as but a little over one and a quarter per cent.

These are important facts—facts which, if properly improved, may lead to results of deep moment in a pecuniary point of view in the feeding of stock.

By the same analysis, it will be seen that ruta baga possesses but 14 per cent. of nutritive matter, and potatoes 26.41; so that every bushel of potatoes, in the fattening or keep of stock, is nearly the equivalent of two bushels of ruta baga; that one bushel of corn is worth as much as 6 5-14ths of ruta baga, or 3 11-26ths bushels of potatoes, in the feeding of stock, so far as the creation of *flesh* and *fat* are concerned. These conclusions, however, we think are subject to some qualifications, upon the score of the value of distention, as we are of opinion that it is as important to keep the stomach and intestines of an animal in a state of healthful action, as it is that that which he may eat shall contain the properties of nutrition; and from the highly concentrated state of nutritious matter in Indian corn, it would, perhaps, be unsafe to give it in such quantity, at a time, as to fill those organs just named. If this suggestion be well founded, then, something is to be conceded, as of value, to the greater bulk, which a quantity of ruta baga or potatoes, containing the nutrititive matter of any given quantity of Indian corn may possess; hence it would, therefore, not be exactly accurate, to say, that the relative value of corn, and the roots named, were so disproportionate, as would appear from the analysis.

This analysis presents one other curious fact—it is this—that while the corn gives over 88 per cent. of the *fat*-forming principles, and the potato only a little over 24 per cent.; that in the *flesh*-forming principles, the *potato* greatly exceeds the *corn*, the former yielding 2.07, whereas the latter only gives 1.26—and strange as it may seem, the ruta baga, which contains but 13 per cent. of fat-forming principles, is within a fraction of being as rich in the elements of the flesh-forming principles, as is corn; their relative proportions being as 1.26 to 1.

In contemplating and reflecting upon these facts the inquisitive, observing mind will ask these questions. As the *flesh*, that is the *lean*, of animals, is the seat of the muscles, arteries, veins, bones, &c. is it consistent with an enlightened view of animal economy, to feed *young* animals upon such substances as are calculated to produce such a state of obesity, as might prevent the regular expansion and vigorous growth of the enumerated parts? Would it not be better, by adopting a compound system of feeding, that is, by mixing a *limited* quantity of meal with a *large* body of roots, to counteract the tendency of too much grain to create fat? Would it not be best in the *early* stage of fattening stock, to feed on roots, and thus encourage the increase and enlargement of *flesh*? Would it not be conducive to the increase of *size*, if *young* animals, in a growing state, were fed upon such substances as promote the growth of *flesh* rather than *fat*? In reflecting upon these questions, and the natural conclusions to which they lead the mind, our memory recurs to a remark we heard made many years since, by a shrewd Yankee farmer. He was conversing upon the subject of hog raising, and observed, that he always liked his pigs to *work* for their living, until they were ten or twelve months old,—that he had always found that the exercise they had to encounter, in procuring a living out of the woods, or on a marsh, was conducive to the *growth of their frames*, and that he could always make pigs, thus raised, weigh more than those of the same age and breed, kept in the pen; that when the period for fattening came, there was something to fill up. Upon our asking him, whether during the grazing months he did not give them any grain, he replied that he did; but not sufficient to encourage fat—that his chief object was in grain-feeding at that time, to render them docile and fond of their home, and merely gave them grain enough to keep their hides a little silky. This was the practice of a plain farmer, who without knowing any thing of the constituent properties of corn, had sagacity enough, from his own keen-sighted observation of effects, to found a system of feeding which would do no discredit to the profoundest philologist and most skillful chemist, and would seem to favor the views indicated by our questions.

We have thrown out these views in the hope, that the importance of the interests involved, may elicit the attention of gentlemen whose attainments qualify them to throw light upon the subject, and in that spirit would ask such gentlemen to favor us with communications thereon."

It is easier to conceal wealth than poverty.

PREPARATION OF CORN.

We publish with pleasure the following communication from a practical farmer, upon the preparation of seed corn. His mode strikes us as being admirable in its design. The tar upon the surface of the corn, causes the copperas in its undissolved state, to adhere to it, and is there more firmly bound by the articles used as a dryer.—*Amer. Far.*

Seed Corn.—The following method of preparing corn for seed, has been pursued by the subscriber, with uniform success, for several years, to prevent its destruction after being planted, by fowls, birds, or even hogs.

Take 1 bushel shelled corn in a basket, and immerse it in water, so hot as scarcely to endure the hand in it—the corn to remain in the water until thoroughly warmed: rinse out the basket with the corn to drain; have then ready some suitable vessel in which to pour it, and put thereon a pint of tar, well warmed, stirring it immediately, until each grain is coated with the tar, which will easily be accomplished while the whole is warm, (and this is the whole design in warming them)—then have 1-2 lb. of copperas ground or finely pulverized, thrown upon the tarred corn and well stirred; then dry the whole by mixing slacked lime, ashes, plaster, or gypsum therewith, when it is ready to plant.

This coating of tar, copperas and lime, &c. is exceedingly unpleasant to the taste, which is the cause of its being free from depredation, and its unpleasantness will not be affected by the moisture of the ground.

I have kept what has been left after planting for 2 or 3 weeks, and then used it for replanting, and it would vegetate well, but not so quickly.

I have also thrown what has been left from planting, of this prepared corn, where pigs and fowls had free access to it, without their eating a grain. It looks very dark and unsightly in appearance, but it nevertheless comes up and grows well.

JAMES C. ATLEE.

NECESSITY OF A CHANGE OF CROPS.

Messrs. Editors—In a conversation the other day with an intelligent friend, I stated the remarkable fact, that if an animal were to be confined to one particular diet for a certain number of days, sickness, and eventually death, must be the consequence; when he immediately applied the *rationale* of the fact to a subject at once so highly interesting and natural, that I cannot help recording it. "Then," said he, "this shows at once the necessity of a change of food to the crop; or which is the same thing, a change of crop to the soil—a *rotation of crops*, as it is called." Now in this little remark, a volume is thrown open to our perusal, and by studying it, I believe we may derive information and advantages at present unknown and unappreciated; and in return for the many useful hints and very pleasant ideas that I am continually reaping and garnering up from the perusal of your paper, I offer the above, in grateful acknowledgment.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE PLACE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE DUNG-HEAP.

Farmers have generally found out the advantage of having a dung-pit instead of a dung heap; but still the rich drainage of the dung is much of it allowed to run away; the urine from the stables, &c., does not half of it run into the dung, though it is the best part, the essence of the whole; and the privy manure, which is better still, is mostly neglected altogether.

All drainings from the stables, cow-houses, and styes, should run into the pit, and the overflowings should be caught in another pit, to throw back in dry weather.

The following is a cheap and effectual method of doing all this:—When convenient, the pit should be on the north side of a wall, or of some trees, to shade off the sun; or under a shed, to keep off both the sun and rain; but these advantages cannot always be had without too much cost.

Having selected the best place for your pit, first lay in way soil, peat, or any soil as different as possible from that of your farm, and give it a hollow surface, like a great tea-saucer. Upon this lay potatoe stalks, and any other vegetable matters, easy to ferment, and hereupon a layer of dung. Next a layer of vegetable matter, as peat, turf, bark, rotten weeds, ferns, leaves, or any kind of dead vegetable, to increase your quantity; and so every week, cover your dung from the stables, styes, &c., with three or four times as much dead vegetable matter; thus making up your heap in alternate layers. The urine should all run into the pit from stables and all, by narrow drains, where it will not be much exposed to evaporation; and another such drain should lead from it to a lower pit, to catch the overflowings when there are any; and keep them to throw back upon the dung in dry times. This lower pit should be deeper and smaller than the other, and must never be allowed to overflow, as that would be waste. It may contain cabbage stumps, and other things difficult to work, which may be thrown back upon the heap as they rot.

The lower pit may be used as a store of liquid manure, for watering young corn, in May or June; which gives it a start, and much strengthens its growth. In leaky ground, the bottom of the pits should be *staunched* with clay, and stones or gravel stamped in, to harden it.

The privy should discharge into the large pit, if possible, or else into the small one; and coal ashes (but not wood ashes,) are good to throw where this comes out. Saw-dust or turf-dust from the stacks do very well. House-washings, as soap-suds, &c., should also be thrown on the heap; but the wash of the country, and heavy floods of rain should not be allowed to enter it, but be led into the meadows by other channels.

In wet seasons, the top should be slanted to turn off the rain.

Each layer of dung being covered with a layer of peat or other dead vegetable matter, the whole heap, when finished, should be crusted over with way soil, or other earth, to retain the vapors.

The fermentation will be slower or quicker, as it is more or less covered and compressed.

Wherever your heaps are made, whether in the yard or the field, give them a bed of some sort to absorb the drainage, and crust them over with soil, and mix all up with the dung before spreading. The drainage carries down the strength of the heap; sometimes enough to kill the seed in the place where the heap stood, whilst it would have been of the greatest benefit if spread out with the dung.—*Plymouth (Eng.) Herald.*

MANAGEMENT OF CALVES.

Have as many calf bows made in winter as you expect to have calves in the spring; hickory is the best wood for these; split it out and whittle or shave it down to the size of a whipstock, leave a knob on one end, and cut in a notch at the other end. The average length before bending, should be from 18 to 28 inches, according to size and age of the calf. The cap to go over the ends of the bow has a hole 3-4 of an inch at one end, and a hole the same size 2 inches from the other end. An inch from this hole towards the end, bore a half-inch hole, and cut a mortice of half an inch from one to the other, so that when the bow is put into the three-quarter hole to the neck it springs back through to the end of the mortise and remains stationary until removed.

For ties we would recommend light trace chains, with a small ring at one end large enough for the bow to pass through, and a fixture at the other end to fasten it to the calf's trough or manger, with a swivel to keep the calf from twisting up the chain, which any common blacksmith can make and put in. These bows will last for many years as we can testify from our own experience, and can always be ready whenever there is a new calf dropped. The advantages of tying up calves in a calf house until weaned, is to halter-break and make them perfectly tame and docile, so that they never forget it; it also accustomed them to eat at early age. Hay, or new mown grass, roots, oats, shorts, or Indian meal, are usually much cheaper food than milk, it can consequently be saved for family use by substituting these kinds of feed, and the calf be pushed forward with about the same rapidity. Water is essential once a day, notwithstanding the calf may have milk morning and evening. It is important to keep the calves out of the scorching sun and away from the tormenting flies and woodticks in summer; and from pelting storms and cold at other seasons of the year. By keeping them well bedded with straw and throwing it out under a cover, such as may be made cheaply from loose boards laid upon poles in crotches, and mixing muck, sods, or road scrapings with it, a good pile of rich manure may be made in a few months from this source alone.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

From the same.

LUCERN FOR SOILING.—SUGAR BEET.

Messrs. A. B. & R. L. Allen,—I noticed in the last number of your paper, an article on the cultivation of rye, vetches, peas, and corn, sown broadcast and cutting them for soiling stock. Now I should much prefer lucern to any of these, for an acre of it will keep five cows from the middle of May to the middle of October, if cut and given them when green, and it may be cut five times for soiling, and three times for hay during the summer. It will produce three tons of hay to the acre the first cutting, and one and a half tons each succeeding cutting.

It flourishes most luxuriantly in deep, rich, friable loams, though it will also thrive in any good, dry soil; but the land must be kept free as possible from weeds, otherwise its growth will be greatly impeded. No land is too rich for it, and the soil must be deep and dry, otherwise it is useless to attempt to grow lucern. The potatoe crop heavily dressed with long manure is a good preparation for it, and the ground should be plowed as deeply as possible, as it is a tap-rooted plant, and in a loose sandy soil the roots have been known to run to the depth of four feet; the seed should be sown from the 1st to the 15th of May. It may be sown on a crop of wheat, rye, or barley; twenty pounds of seed should be allowed to the acre, be put in with a light harrow, and the operation finished with the roller. The ground should be harrowed every spring to destroy grass and weeds, and occasionally top-dressed with bone dust, ashes, or rotted manure, as best suits the convenience of the farmer. It is an excellent food for horses and cows whether in a dry or green state; and when well laid down and properly attended to, it will last ten years. It is quite as hardy as red clover, and much more valuable.

I have raised the sugar beet for several years, and think them very valuable food for stock, milch cows particularly, making them give an abundance of the richest milk, quite equal to that produced from grass; they are also very good for hogs. I have fed them to my breeding sows and store hogs, together with the wash of the kitchen, and they are now in as good order as any farmer need desire; but a Berkshire will get fat where a razor-back would starve. Respectfully, W.

From the same.

PORTABLE MANURES.

These are very valuable to the farmer at a distance from towns, one load being, in many cases, sufficient for several acres. They generally force or forward the crop, without doing much to enrich the soil with humus.

Salt, 1 ton (value 25s.) is enough for 10 to 20 acres top dressing, though much more is used when plowed in to kill weeds, &c. For this purpose a ton may go to 3 or 4 acres.

Soot is an excellent top dressing, twenty bushels per acre; perhaps still better with two or three cwt. salt, just damped to prevent flying about in spreading. It should be sown upon wheat in calm evenings, when rain is expected.

Gypsum, or clover, when wet with dew or rain, and the weather clearing, that it may stick on the leaf, 5 or 6 cwt. per acre.

Bone-dust, excellent to drill in with turnip seed, 10 to 20 bushels per acre; and better mixed with half or quarter as much wood ashes. A top dressing of the turnips, after hoeing; of gypsum, 3 cwt. and salt 1 cwt. per acre, would probably help the bone-dust.

Nitrate of soda, and some other more expensive manures, seem to pay very well, when judiciously used; but the object of this paper being to help the small farmer forward, with but little outlay, they need not be dwelt on here.

It will be well, however, for the farmer to know that lime, in compost with three or four times as much ditch or pond mud, laid out not very thick, and occasionally turned, produces nitrate, more or less, according to the quality of the mud.

I am, sir, yours, &c. &c.

J. Prideaux.

There arrived in this country in 1842, 110,984 emigrants, mostly from Ireland and Germany.

THE TIMES.

That a singular condition of things is existing in the United States at the present time, is obvious to every one at all acquainted with the affairs of the country. With general health unexampled; with peace uninterrupted; with granaries overflowing; the cry of hard times comes up from every part of our broad country, mingling with complants, murmurs, and execrations, varied as the causes supposed to produce the evils under which we are suffering. The manufacturer has stopped his spindles, because his sales would hardly procure the oil required by his machinery. The merchant has laid up his ships, because there was no demand for exports, and imports could not be sold. The farmer has stopped his plow, because his granaries are already full, and because his products have fallen so low that the prices will not pay the cost of production. There are thousands of respectable farmers in our country, whose crops the last year were good, that find themselves on the wrong side of the balance sheet, after wages, taxes, and wear and tear are deducted. These are facts, and they are serious ones; the causes of this state of things are not so obvious. The evil all admit, the remedy varies with the individual; but almost every one has his panacea for all the ills of the body politic. With some, the enactments of high protective tariffs would form an infallible cure, while others deem their total repeal all that is needed to insure prosperity. There are some who consider a national bank indispensable to relief, while others argue most vehemently that all our troubles may be traced to the existence in past years of such an institution. There are those who assert that all is wrong because the State banks will not "shell out:" while there are others who argufy as earnestly, that "shelling out" too liberally lies at the root of all our troubles. Who shall decide, when political economists disagree?

But while there is such a difference of opinion as to some of the causes that have operated so unfavorably, there are others respecting which it would seem there can be little room for dissension. Such a cause, in our view, is the general state of indebtedness, in which the individual, the States, and the government are found. There is no need of quarrelling about the cause of this indebtedness now, though we believe there is a fearful responsibility resting on those through whose management this state of things exists. The debt exists, the farmer owes, professional men owe, states are bankrupt, and the general government has not escaped the shame or crime of a debt. "Brethren," said a preacher one day in our hearing, when discoursing on that knottiest of metaphysical subjects, the introduction of sin into the universe—"Brethren, there is no use in spending our time in conjectures as to the manner in which sin came into the universe; it is here, and it is our business to go to work in earnest, and get it out as soon as possible." So with our debts; they are contracted, they are here, and wrangling about them is of no use; the only way is to go to work with steady nerves and strong hands and wipe them out as soon as we can, and then look out for the future.

The great cause of the disress now existing in our country, is to be found in our indebtedness. This is the millstone that hangs on the neck of honest industry, the incubus that chills the life blood and stifles the breath of enterprise. Prices are low, and they must be low in a healthy state of things, while the world remains in its present condition. The millions of Europe have converted their swords into plow shares, and instead of slaughtering one another, are employed in sowing and reaping. As producers multiply, prices must decline, industry will be turned into new channels, and as these are occupied the same results will ensue, the prices of labor will fall, and all things will gradually find their true level. All will see that this would be well enough, were it not for the fact that too many of us owe. And the debts too were contracted in times when the products of the soil were at least 100 per cent higher than they now are. Here is the true secret of the existing distress, the cause of the hard times of which we complain. We must grow two bushels of wheat, or fatten two pigs, or shear two sheep, where it was expected one would be sufficient; for though we might live, and live well, on the products of our farms at present prices, it requires double the labor to pay our debts it formerly did, or would at the time they were contracted.

But it is said by some, there is no necessity of hard times, simply because farm products have declined in prices; that there is no necessary connection between low prices in grain, and general distress in a country. This might be true, were it not for our indebtedness; but now the effect is as sure to follow the cause, as night is to succeed day. If the merchant, or the mechanic, expects the former to purchase as much of them as formerly, they must be mistaken. Nothing short of the grossest infatuation could induce him to continue his purchases, while his means have lessened one-half. No, the old coat must be neatly brushed and mended; the number of dresses must be reduced to suit the times; the order for the new carriage is countermanded; and the sofa and chairs about which there had been some talk, it is mutually agreed to forget. Thus when the farmer is forced to retrench, the act is felt in every quarter, for he is the great producer, and the great purchaser of the country.

We sometimes hear bitter complaints against the banks, that they do not throw out more paper, that they do not make money more plenty. This is all idle. The banks are able and willing to lend; the difficulty is to find safe borrowers. The Report of the Bank Commissioners of this State, discloses the singular fact, that the specie in their vaults, actually exceeds the notes of the banks in circulation. In what branch of industry is there any inducement found at this time to draw money from banks? Money literally goes a begging in our cities, and for profitable investments can be had at the lowest rates. Trade is stagnant because the supply exceeds the demand; prices have fallen to the specie standard; and when by patient toil and persevering industry the producers of wealth have paid their debts and the debts of the States, which must ultimately come from their earnings, times in which less distress will be felt, may be expected. And the times will improve exactly in proportion as this point of freedom from indebtedness is approached. There is not the least use or necessity for the farmers being disheartened. The times may demand prudence and economy: they certainly require energy and industry. The circle of prices do not yet correspond; but when once this point is reached, and matters are fast tending to that point, the man who is free from debt, will encounter no trouble whatever. It is said that bought wit is the best, if not bought too dear. A terrible price this country has paid for the lessons in political economy we have received within a few years past. It remains to be seen, by the use which we make of them, whether the price is too great.—*Alb. Cult.*

Death of the Celebrated Cow "Blossom."—The last American Farmer records the demise of the Durham cow "Blossom," accounts of whose extraordinary yield of milk, have often been copied into our columns. In an obituary eulogistic of the deceased, the editor of the Farmer says:

"We are pained to learn that the improved Short-horn Durham cow *Blossom*, the property of D. S. Carr, Esq., died a few days since, soon after giving birth to a fine bull calf, which latter, we learn, is doing well, under the charge of a foster-mother. *Blossom*, as our readers will remember, was raised by Samuel Canby, Esq., of Delaware. * * Take her all in all, we fear we shall never look upon her like again; for her very port and carriage—her every lineament—gave assurance of high and skillful breeding. Nor could one look upon her ample udder, with its large swelling veins; her cream-colored hide; her capacious hips, her expanded chest, her delicate head and neck, and sprightly eye, without mentally exclaiming—as with an instinctive impulse—here, here, is, indeed, an animal in whom all the qualities of deep milking, richness of cream, and propensity to fatten, are most happily commingled. Nor did she, like many *bipeds* we wot of, belie her looks; for, in truth, she was all she seemed to be. We regret her death on her own account, because she has been cut off in the very prime and gristle of her *cow-hood*—in the midst of her usefulness—and we regret it too, because it imposes a heavy pecuniary loss upon her owner, whose liberal spirit and noble enterprise, we had hoped to have seen generously repaid, by the progeny of this late matchless and gentle creature."

Steaming Potatoes.—The secret of steaming potatoes is very little understood, and rarely carried into full effect, although it is by many considered indispensable to the full developement of the nutritious properties of the vegetable. A late English paper describes the process as follows:

"The whole mystery consists in suffering the steam to escape, and at the same time keeping the potatoes hot. When the cook throws off the water, under the instruction of the cooking book, what is she to do next? The steam rushes out, and she places the vessel opposite the fire; but, fearful that the potatoes may cool in the meanwhile, she puts on the cover. Thus she undoes one process by the other; for the steam no sooner escapes from the potatoes, than, being confined by the lid, it condenses rapidly, and falls back in water upon the vegetables. And thus, through the ignorance or obstinacy of our cooks, we are often served with what are commonly called *watery* potatoes—the fault of which is thrown upon the season or the gardener, or any thing or any body rather than the real culprit. The Irish peasant woman, wholly ignorant of science, but with instinctive sagacity, gets rid of the difficulty by the simplest process imaginable. Placing the vessel, uncovered, in a slanting direction opposite the fire, so as to hasten the process of steaming by the action of the external heat, she throws a napkin over the potatoes, which receives and retains so much of the steam as does not effect its escape, while it performs the equally essential office of preserving the heat to the vegetables below."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

COMPARATIVE NOURISHMENT OF DIFFERENT VEGETABLES.

If, as an article in the last Cabinet, signed *Vir*, states, "the differences of opinion with regard to the value of root crops, as cattle feed, are indeed about as different as light is from darkness," the following table, showing the comparative nourishment of some of the principal kinds of vegetable food, may possess interest. The table was formed by Boussingault, an eminent French chemist—and he tells us that he compared the result of his experiments with the practical experience of farmers in feeding cattle, and found "a most remarkable coincidence between the theoretical and practical inference." The table is from a late number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, and is as follows:

White French beans,	100
Yellow peas,	120
Farina of cabbage,	148
" of carrots,	170
" of wheat,	175
Wheat,	191
French wheat,	193
Rye,	200
Farina of barley,	212
" of potatoes,	225
Barley,	232
Indian corn,	246
Potatoes,	1096
Carrots,	1351
White cabbage,	1446
Turnips,	2383

"Thus we see that 100 parts of white French beans are equivalent in nutritive power to 120 parts of yellow peas—to 1096 of potatoes, and 2383 of turnips. A farmer, for example, in feeding cattle, would find that 120 parts of yellow peas, would go as far in keeping up the strength and efficacy of his cattle, as 2383 parts of turnips." Or it would require more than 23 bushels of turnips, or two bushels of rye, to be equal in nutritive power to one bushel of white French beans.

These statements, it is believed, may be relied upon as approximating the truth; though the fact, that it should require nearly two bushels of wheat to equal in nutrition one of beans, may be a little to many. When *farina* is given, as of cabbage, potatoes, &c., the meaning is, that the article was dried and reduced to flour, by grinding, or otherwise. INDEX.

Horticulture, the attendant and embellisher of agriculture, which provides so many palatable and healthful additions to the substantial produce of the field, and correctors of the undue stimulus and acrimony of much animal food, merits all the fostering care which an uncorrupted and yet educated and refined taste has ever extended to it. A well cultivated garden, in due alternation of vegetable, fruit and flower, gives us poetry without its illusions—nature divested of her ruggedness, and art of its constraint.—*Dr. Bell.*

In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides. A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint as well as a steel: either of them may hammer on wood forever, no fire will follow.—*Lacon.*

From the Plymouth Rock.

MUCK—LIME IN COMPOST.

Having attempted in my last to point out some of the advantages derived from a compost of lime and muck, I will now give the results of a few unsuccessful experiments with muck alone in its raw state, when taken directly from its original location and applied to crops.

Early in the fall of 1838, I had about forty loads of muck drawn from a pond-hole in the woods, which had received the wash from surrounding uplands for ages, together with the leaves of the forest, and the annual spontaneous growth of coarse herbage. This was applied on about an acre of land, the soil of which was a light sandy loam, in good condition. Ten loads were composted on the field with four casks of lime. On the 18th of September, the ground was harrowed, and sowed with winter rye—grass seed was sown, and the work completed with the roller.

The rye vegetated well, and early the ensuing spring it appeared luxuriant and promised a bountiful harvest. But it failed to keep pace with the season or to fulfil its early promise. It seemed to come to a stand as if struck with a mildew or rust, and before the heads shot out, it exhibited the effects of some fatal disease. At harvesting, the grain was small and shriveled, and we had less than half the ordinary crop of fields in the vicinity. There is no land in this vicinity more natural for grain crops than this. I had known it for twenty years, and it had never before failed to produce a bountiful crop; and when braiding-straw has been in demand, I have frequently sold from twenty to thirty dollars worth of straw, and then harvested more grain from what was left, than I received this year.

The next season, the grass took an early start and looked well; but the roots had no sooner penetrated to the unfermented muck, than its growth was retarded. The herds-grass refused to head out, and seemed to be struck with a rust, and I cut less than a ton of poor fodder, little better than fresh bog-meadow hay. The succeeding crops have been more or less affected, but are yearly better as the acidity of the muck becomes neutralized.

Another experiment was tried on a similar soil in 1839. During the mild weather in January and February of that year, I had about twentyfive loads of this kind of muck carted on an acre of land, where a crop of corn had been taken off the previous year. Early in the spring this was spread, plowed and harrowed in, sowed with spring grain and grass seed, and rolled down. An adjoining acre was laid down at the same time, which had received no dressing of muck—otherwise in the same condition.

The early appearance, after the grain had vegetated, was much the same at a late period. We imagined the part dressed with muck exhibited a darker green appearance, indicative of the healthful nourishment derived from the muck; but this was of short duration. It was subsequently effected with the same appearance of mildew or rust, as was observable on the rye; it failed to fill out, and gave a scanty crop, while the other part of the field yielded an average one, of fair, plump grain. The suceeeding grass crop, in like manner, failed to come to maturity, and was little better than rowen; the next crop was some better, but still not equal to the other part of the same field. And now, although three years have elapsed since the muck was applied, I can point out where every heap was dropped, which is still barren of every vestige of vegetation except sorrel.

In the spring of 1842, we gave this acre a dressing of three barrels of ashes and lime, which has nearly restored it to its former fertility.

It would be impossible to calculate with any degree of certainty, the loss we have thus sustained by the application of muck undivested of its acidity by fermentation with lime, the alkalies or barn manure; and although we believe the soil will be ultimately benefited, yet had this muck in the outset been judiciously composted with some of the above ingredients, the soil would have received immediate and permanent benefit without any drawback.

Dr. Jackson, in his Geological and Agricultural Survey of Rhode Island, says:

"The pulpy matter of both peat and swamp muck, consists chiefly of the apocrenic acid in part combined with the earthly bases and metallic oxides. The crenic acid is frequently united with lime. Manganese, iron and magnesia occur in several of the peats I have analyzed. Phosphoric acid also exists in them, both in its free state and in combination with lime and magnesia. In some peats I have found traces of oxalic acid and oxalates. Lime is employed to decompose the peat, neutralize the acids, &c."

And again:

"There is one method of introducing lime that never fails to prove serviceable, and that is to mix it with our compost manures. In composts, it acts as a powerful decomposing re-agent, and renders the formerly inert matters soluble and powerfully active. Mr Phinney, of Lexington, says: Peats in this region are also supposed to contain portions of sulphate of iron or copperas, oxide of iron, &c. This opinion is formed from noticing the difference between the effect produced by using the peat mud on the ground when first taken from the meadow, and that which is produced after fermentation with stable manure, or by mixing with lime."

In my next, I shall endeavor to point out some of the errors committed by agriculturists in the application of lime, &c. C.

Pembroke, Feb. 1843.

PLANTING CORN.

A correspondent of the Farmers' Cabinet says: "Immediately after planting, I go over the ground with a large harrow, to level it. This I find a great advantage, in regard to economy of time, as with the large harrow the work can be better done, in one-fourth the time it will take to go twice in the row, with the common scraper. There is an advantage, too, in doing it immediately after the corn is planted, for the ground soon gets a crust on it, when it does not break up so nicely. And if it is left till the corn comes up, a hand is then required to uncover the plants—a job which is seldom well done. And the ground too, being entirely level, you may afterwards work much nearer the corn. I have also found it an excellent plan to pass over the ground after the harrow, with a light roller. It makes the earth compact around the corn, and hastens its sprouting. Further, I would say, drop plenty of grains in a hill—it is far better to pull up, than to replant."

"The hand of the diligent maketh rich."

ENTERING FARMS FOR PREMIUM.

We have received a communication from a farmer in the north-western part of Essex county, whose object seems to be to enter his farm for premium, either with the state or county agricultural society. If such is his wish, we must direct him to send a letter to Hon. Daniel P. King, of Danvers, Secretary of the Essex Agricultural Society, if he would be a competitor in his county. What the Trustees of the State Society intend to do with their funds this year, they have not yet made public, so far as we know. It has been said that they may think it advisable to try some new method for encouraging agriculture. But whatever shall be their course, we presume that Benj. Guild, Esq., of Boston, the Secretary of that Society, is the person to be applied to by all who wish to put in claims for their premiums.

Our correspondent's account of his own doings upon his farm, show that he has made much improvement, and we hope he will draw the attention of some committee to his operations.

If we have misunderstood his design in writing to us, we hope that he will write again, and we will publish his letter, if such be his desire.—Ed. N. E. F.

SUBSCRIPTION TO MR COLMAN'S CONTEMPLATED NOTES UPON EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

In conversation with Mr Colman, (who started for Europe on Monday,) we learned that 2000 copies of his proposed work have been subscribed for, and we obtained from him the subjoined statements:

"Mr Colman has the honor of acknowledging the most liberal encouragement to his project on the part of the agricultural public. Several Societies have subscribed for the work with the view of distributing the volumes as premiums, as follows:

	Copies.
New York State Agricultural Society,	100
Massashusetts Agricultural Society,	100
Worcester Agricultural Society,	40
Philadelphia Agricultural Society,	40
American Institute,	40
Essex Agricultural Society,	25
Massachusetts Horticultural Society,	25
Monroe (N. Y.) Agricultural Society,	25
Livingston Co. (N. Y.) Agricultural Society,	10
Berkshire Co. Agricultural Society,	10

And several other Societies have engaged their subscriptions, but have not yet determined on the number which they will take.

Mr Colman gratefully acknowledges the most generous support on the part of personal friends and public-spirited individuals, in different parts of the country, and the promise of many more subscriptions.

Two gentlemen having subscribed for		100	copies each;
One	"	50	"
Twelve	"	25	"
Six	"	10	"
Forty	"	5	"

And a large number for two or three copies each, besides single subscriptions.

The names of the subscribers will be affixed to the work; and this emphatical and spontaneous approbation of the enterprise on the part of gentlemen of the highest character in the country, is more gratifying than even the liberality of their subscriptions."

MODES OF DISCOVERING THE AGE OF DIFFERENT ANIMALS.

The Horse.—The age of a horse may be ascertained by his mouth, and the examination of his teeth, till he is eight years old, after which the usual marks commonly wear out. These are usually forty in all; of which twenty four are double teeth, (and from their office, denominated grinders,) four tushes, or corner teeth, and twelve fore-teeth

The first which appear are the foal-teeth, which generally begin to show themselves a month or two after foaling; they are twelve in number, six above and six below, and are easily distinguished from the teeth that come afterwards, by their smallness and whiteness, having some resemblance to the incisores, or fore-teeth of man.

When the colt is about two years and a half old, he commonly sheds the four middlemost of his foal-teeth, two above and two below; but sometimes none are cast till near three years old. The new teeth are readily distinguished from the foal-teeth, being much stronger, and always twice their size, and are called the nippers or gatherers, being those by which horses nip off the grass when they are feeding in the pastures, and by which, in the house, they gather their hay from the rack. When horses have got these four teeth complete, they are reckoned to be three years old.

When they are about three and a half, or in the spring before they are four years old, they cast four more of their foal-teeth, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw, one on each side of the nippers or middle teeth; so that when you look into a horse's mouth, and see the two middle teeth full grown, and none of the foal-teeth, except the common teeth, remaining, you may conclude he is four that year, about April or May. Some, indeed, are later colts, but that makes little alteration in the mouth.

The tushes appear near the same time with the four last mentioned teeth, sometimes sooner than these, and sometimes not till after a horse is full four years old; they are curved like the tushes of other animals, only in a young horse they have a sharp edge all round the top and on both sides, the inner part being somewhat grooved and flattened, so as to incline to a hollow.

When a horse's tushes do not appear for some time after the foal-teeth are cast, and the new ones come in their room, it is generally owing to the foal teeth having been pulled out before their time, by the breeders or dealers in horses, to make a colt of three years old appear like one of four, that he may be the more saleable; for when any one of the foal-teeth have been pulled out, the others soon come in their places; but the tushes having none that precede them, can never make their appearance till their proper time, which is, when a horse is full four or coming four; and therefore one of the surest marks to know a four-year old horse is by his tushes, which are then very small, and sharp on the tops and edges.

At the time when a horse comes five or rather in the spring before he is five, the corner teeth begin to appear, and at first but just equal with the gums, being filled with flesh in the middle. The tushes are also by this time grown to a more distinct size, though not very large: they likewise continue rough and sharp on the top and edges. But the corner teeth are now most to be remarked; they differ from the middle teeth in being more fleshy on the inside, and the gums generally look rawish upon their shooting out, whereas the others do not appear discolored. The middle teeth arrive at their full growth in less than three weeks, but the corner teeth grow leisurely, and are seldom much above the gums till a horse is full five. From five to five and a half, they will grow about a quarter of an inch high, or more; and when a horse is full six, they will be near half an inch, and in some large horses a full half-inch above the gums.

When a horse is full six years old, the hollowness on the inside begins visibly to fill up, and that which was at first fleshy, grows into a brownish spot, not unlike the eye of a dried garden-bean, and continues so till he is seven; with this difference only, that the teeth are gradually more filled up, and the mards, or spots, become fainter, and of a lighter color. At eight years old, the mark in most horses is quite worn out, though some retain the vestiges of it a longer time: and those who have not had a good deal of experience, may sometimes be deceived by taking a horse of nine or ten years old for one of eight. After the horse has passed his eighth year, and sometimes at seven, nothing certain can be known by the mouth. The eye-pits in a young horse are generally filled up with flesh, whereas in an old horse they are sunk and hollow, and all horses, when very old, sink more or less in their backs.

Age of Neat Cattle.—The age of cows, oxen, and bulls, is known by the teeth and horns. At the end of about two years they shed their first fore-teeth, which are replaced by others, large, but not so white; and before five years, all the incisive teeth are renewed. These teeth are at first equal, long, and pretty white; but as the animals advance in years, they wear down, become unequal and black. These animals likewise shed their horns at the end of three years; and they are replaced by others, which, like the second teeth, continue. The manner of the growth of these horns is not uniform, nor the shooting of them equal. The first year, that is the fourth year of the animal's age, two small pointed horns make their appearance, neatly formed, smooth, and towards the head terminated by a kind of button. The following year this button moves from the head, being impelled by a horny cylinder, which, lengthening in the same manner, is also terminated by another button, and so on; for the horns continue growing as long as the animal lives. These buttons become annular joints or rings, which are easily distinguished in the horn, and by which the age of the creature may be easily known—counting three years for the point of the horn, and one for each of the joints or rings.

Age of Sheep.—The age of these animals is known by their having, in their second year, two broad teeth; in their third year, four broad teeth; in their fourth year, six broad teeth; and in their fifth year, eight broad teeth before. After which, none can tell how old a sheep is while their teeth remain, except by their being worn down. The age of the ram, and all horned sheep, may also be known by their horns, which show themselves in their very first year, and often at the birth, and continue to grow a ring annually to the last period of their lives.—*Johnson's Encyclop. of Agricult.*

Love.—There must be some vast and unknown pleasure in a virtuous love, beyond all the madness of a wild and transient amour.—*Watts.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1843.

SPRING OR SUMMER GRAINS.

Among the earliest operations in the field, is that of sowing the spring grains—oats, barley, rye and wheat The most usual course with these crops in this vicinity, is to take the ground that has been manured one, two, or more years, and planted to corn or potatoes. This ground is plowed early in the spring, is usually harrowed, and then sowed, with about three bushels of seed per acre, if the grain be oats; two bushels, if barley; and a little over one bushel, if wheat or rye. No manure is applied to the land at this time. The seed is covered, sometimes by the use of the harrow, sometimes by the cultivator, and sometimes by a light horse-plow. After this, the roller or brush harrow is generally used; especially if the land is stocked or seeded down to grass with the grain crop—and this is often done. A common seeding is about 12 qts. of herds grass or timothy seed, 8 lbs. of clover, and 3 or 4 pecks of redtop per acre. These are the usual quantities of seed used on common farms, where the greater part of the hay is consumed at home; but such farmers as intend to sell much of their hay in Boston market, sow little, if any other seed than timothy, and they do, or should, put on 3 or 4 pecks of this seed per acre.

Grass seed sown with the spring grains, has not done so well in recent years, in this vicinity, as it did in former times. The failures are so frequent that many now will not take the risk, and are, probably, wise in refusing to do so. Clover, however, though its growth might not be large, will probably pay well for sowing with the grain, even where it is to be plowed in, in Aug. or Sept. with the stubble.

The taking off a grain crop and then plowing and seeding to grass in the autumn, is coming into vogue, and the course has quite as much to recommend it as the old way of sowing the grass seed in the spring. The chances are greater that the grass will set well; the stubble is worth more when buried by the plow than when left on the surface, and the extra plowing and harrowing put the land into a better state to bear successive crops of hay. This last point is of considerable consequence. Usually, the spring-working of the soil is performed while the ground is too wet to pulverize well. And when this is the case, the ground will probably be very considerably less productive for the three or four following years, than if plowed again at midsummer, and made as light and fine as possible.

If you are disposed to pursue the old course, we will merely say, that as far as our experience and knowledge go, oats are the worst of the grains in their effects upon the after crops of grass; barley, rye and wheat, do not differ much in this respect; but we should name them in the above order, considering barley the worst and wheat the best.

We have been looking over some analyses of the ashes of these grains and their straw, which are contained in Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. And supposing oats to yield 40 bushels per acre; barley 30, rye 20, and wheat 20, we should find them taking silica, potash, soda and lime from the soil nearly in the following quantities:

	Straw.	Silica.	Potash.	Soda.	Lime.
Bush.	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*
40 oats,	3000	223	29	2 3-4	6 1-2
30 barley,	1840	143	8	5 1-4	11 1-2
20 rye,	3200	100	3 1-2	3 1-2	6 1-4
20 wheat,	2400	98	3 1-4	3 1-4	4

This table shows one unexpected result. Wheat—which is said to require *lime* in the soil—has actually *less* lime in its ashes than either of the others. Barley seems to require the most lime, while oats take vastly the most potash. So far as the inorganic matters in its ashes give an indication, wheat ought to do as well as either of the other crops, on a poor soil. Does it? We had supposed not.

The reasons why oats are injurious to the after crops of grass, perhaps appear in the table. They make a great draught upon the silica and potash of the soil.

The table shows that oats require a very large amount of the matters which enter largely into the composition of rocks and sand—for sand is only finely broken rocks. It must not, however, be inferred that *sandy* soils are better for oats than any others; for our common loamy soils contain nearly 80 per cent. of silex or sandy matters; and clayey soils are more than half silex, in most cases. In these soils, where the silex is very fine, the plants may find more *soluble* silex, or silex in a state that they can take up and make use of, than there is in the sandy soil, where the silex is more abundant in quantity, but being in larger particles, is less well adapted to nourish and strengthen our crops. But when we come to the bog lands, or peat meadows, where vegetable matter is the principal ingredient, and where silex is found only in small quantities, we may make the inference that wheat and rye might find a sufficiency of silica, even where barley and oats would fail to get a supply.

This table will give testimony in favor of Mr Bartlett's positions in the article from his pen, published in our last paper. It will show that we want something more than vegetable matter, if we would get a strong and healthy growth, and would have it stand erect until it has matured. Want of silex, lets the crop lodge or fall.

THE BRAINTREE OX THAT DIED.

In our paper of Dec. 7, we mentioned the sudden death of a man who assisted in skining the ox. We said also, there was a report that nine hogs had died that had eaten of the flesh of the ox. This report was without any foundation in fact; and we so stated in a subsequent paper.

Last week we were called upon by David Holbrook, Esq., of Braintree, who stated that he was the owner of the above ox, and that some newspaper reports had done him injury, by representations which caused many people to suppose that he might have willingly exposed the man's life to danger, and that he had mercinarily sold meat that he knew was diseased. We do not, nor did we ever see, that Mr Holbrook was at all to blame in this matter. This ox was apparently well at night, and was found dead in the morning. There was no reason to suppose that the death was produced by any contagious or infectious disease. It was right, therefore, to save the hide, and sell the carcass to a soapboiler. Mr H. thinks that the ox was choked; and that the man's death had no connection with the skinning of the ox. This we presume is true. An opinion upon the case by the selectmen of Braintree, was shown to us, which we promised to look over and copy so far as it might be needful in counteracting the unfavorable impresions in regard to Mr Holbrook; but after the gentleman had left our office we could find nothing of the paper, and as we remember that he put a paper into his pocket when about to leave us, we conclude that it was the one he intended to leave. We therefore are unable to comply with our promise. But it is enough, we presume, to say that no blame, as far as we understand the case, can attach to Mr H. This we say, not because our article could have done him any harm—but because of our desire to do what we can to preserve any man from unjust and injurious imputations.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Clinton, Conn., March 28, 1843.

ED. N. E. FARMER—Dear Sir—In looking over the debates at one of the meetings of the members of your Legislature on the subject of agriculture, I noticed that you mentioned the practice of Rev. Jared Elliott in the cultivation of the carrot. I have for years been endeavoring to obtain a copy of his treatise on agriculture, but have not been able to obtain one. If you can inform me where I can obtain a copy, you will much oblige me. I was in Boston last fall, and made inquiry for the work at several places.

I am one of his descendants, and live upon and own most of the old homestead. I have his poetical works in my possession, with a variety of articles that were his—but there is no copy of his work on agriculture in this region to be found.

By giving any information you may possess in relation to this subject, you will very much oblige a farmer and your friend. ELY A. ELLIOTT.

We hold Rev. Jared Elliott, who lived in Connecticut, and wrote upon agriculture, in 1747, in such high estimation, that we are truly glad to hear from any one descended from him, and thinking that our readers may like to do the same, we take the liberty to publish this letter, though it might not have been designed for publication.

The Essays referred to, were republished by the Mass. Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, in 1811, in vol. ii. of the Agricultural Repository. Whether a copy can now be found among the disposable papers of the Society, we have not yet been able to ascertain; but if there be, we shall with pleasure forward it to Mr E.

We should be pleased to hear from the present proprietor, an account of the old farm—and especially should we like to learn the permanent value of those bog meadows and pond holes, which his ancestor so boldly and thoroughly reclaimed.

PLUM TREES.

The Messrs. Prince, who sent us a list of Plum trees which they thought exempt from the attacks of insects, are informed, in answer to a subsequent communication, that the Washington Plum and Huling's Superb, are subject to the attacks of the worm in this vicinity, and that those gentlemen here who are the most competent to speak upon the subject, say that the list of the Messrs. Prince, is of no value for the vicinity of Boston. *We have made no mistake.*

EASTER BEURRE PEAR.

Our present on the first of the month was no April fool, but one of the most luscious pears we have ever tasted. Mr Pond, of Cambridgeport, was the friendly donor. His advertisement shows that he has a good supply of well selected dwarf trees, of excellent varieties.

☞C. N. Bement, Esq., of Albany, a well known and valuable contributor to the agricultural press, has become associate editor of the Central New York Farmer. With the editor of the American Farmer, we hope "his new vocation may prove as profitable to him, as his labors will to the public."

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.—*Franklin.*

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending April 2.

April, 1843.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	27	19	40	33	E.
Tuesday,	28	35	44	40	E.
Wednesday,	29	32	35	36	N. W.
Thursday,	30	28	36	34	N.
Friday,	31	26	33	28	N. E.
Saturday,	1	32	35	32	N. E.
Sunday,	2	25	38	34	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 3, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 320 Beef Cattle, 300 Sheep, and 1500 Swine. 30 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Sales quick, and last week's prices fully sustained. Extra $5.25. First quality $4.75 a 5.00. Second quality, $4.25 a $4.50. Third quality, $3.75 a 4.25.

Sheep.—Several lots were sold from $2 25 to $2.75.—A few of a better quality from $4.00 to $4.50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were generelly sold for 3 3-4 for sows and 4 3-4 for barrows. A few lots from 3 1-2 and 4 1-2. Old barrows 4 1-2. Lot at retail, from 4 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 25 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 12 to 13c.—Southern, 8 a 9 c. Flax Seed, $1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There has been a brisk demand for Corn throughout the week, and prices have been gradually improving.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 56 a 57—do. do. white 54 a 55—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a — —Rye, Northern, 00 a 60—do. Southern, 00 a 55—Oats, Southern, 27 a 29—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. — a —Bran, — a—.

FLOUR. The arrivals of Flour have been small, and prices have tended upward throughout the week.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 00 a 4 50 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 4 25 do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 4 50 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 25 a 4 31 —Fredericksburg, low P'd 4 mos. $4 25 a 4 37—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 25 a 0 00—Georgetown, $4 50 a 4 62—Richmond Canal, $4 37 a 4 50—do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 12 a 5 25— do fancy brands $5 25 a 5 37 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 75 a 4 87. Rye, $3 12 a 3 25—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a steady demand, at rather improving rates, for Pork.

Beef—Mess 4 1 10. new bbl. $7 50 a 8 00—Navy—$7 00 a 0 00.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 25—do Prime $4 00 a 4 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 00 a 00 00—do Clear $10 25 a 10 75 do. Mess, 8 25 a 8 75—do Prime $6 00 a 6 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 9 a 11—do store, uninspected, 9 a 14—do dairy, very scarce,—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 a 00 — do South and Western, 6—a 00 —. Hams, Boston, 7 a 0 — Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 5—do new milk, 5 a 6.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

The sales of fleece and pulled during the week have been to a fair extent, without any matetial change of prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—American full blood, do 32 a 33—Do. 3-4 do 22 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 28 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Sales confined entirely to a retail demand, prices remaining nomikally the same.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 10 a 12. 2d do. do. do. 0 a 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 16 a 18.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, has for sale, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and Vines. Among them are the best variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear Stocks, Apple do., Plum do. Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered in any part of the city, *free of expense.*

Also, an extra fine lot of Dwarf Pear and Apple Trees.

Orders left at the Nursery will be filled the succeeding day, carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

March 29.

WINSHIPS.

Received by recent arrivals from France and England, 500 large Orange and Dessert Portugal and Standard QUINCE TREES, six or more feet in height, very desirable productions for every Horticulturist to possess, being the large kind of fruit. Several thousand fine Pear and Apple Stocks, by the hundred or thousand. Also, by the same arrivals, the usual importations of new fruit bearing Trees, among them a large quantity of handsome Bartlett Pear Trees, and Ornamental productions, all of which can be had immediately, by forwarding orders by mail, addressed to WINSHIPS', Brighton, Mass., or left at JOSEPH BRECK & CO.'S, 51 & 52 North Market street, Boston. March 29.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

OF PEAR and PLUM, of PEACH and CHERRY TREES—a collection unrivalled in former years, for fine trees of new and finest kinds. Fruits most valuable, more rare, being just received from Europe in new supplies, of things also uncommon, and beautiful, or no where else to be obtained.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

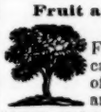
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, of Double Dahlias, and other flowering Plants, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Thorns for hedges, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the authorised agents in Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 18, 1843. eptJ1

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.



The subscribers can furnish every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs which can be obtained at the Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, at low prices, and of the first quality, and pack them securely, so that they can be sent to any part of the country in safety.

Those who may be in want of Trees will be well accommodated by sending their orders to the subscribers at No. 52 North Market Street.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the barque Niagara, a large supply of EARLY PEAS—among which are

Cedo Nulli,—Early Frame,—Early Warwick,—Bishop's Early Dwarf,—Blue Imperial. Also on hand

Early Washington,—Early Dwarf,—Early Hill's,—Dwarf Marrowfats,—Tall do., &c.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

QUINCE SEED.

20 lbs. fresh Quince Seed, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 & 52 North Market street. March 29.

YOUNG FARMER WANTED.

A young man is wanted on a farm—he must be well qualified to take care of Stock, and be familiar with the duties of a farm. The best testimonials will be required. To such a person permanent employ will be given. March 29.

Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c. Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House Plants, constantly for sale Particular attention has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Goosberry and Currant.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine Trees

Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlia and Peony Roots.

Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.

Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 78 Washington street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton, will meet with prompt and careful attention and every purchase will be warranted true to its name. tf March 22.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at $3 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at $60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843. }
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. } Feb. 1.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES,

At about as low a price as the *same quality of Horse Shoe IRON can be purchased in the City.*

These Shoes are warranted of a superior quality of Iron and workmanship to any ever offered in market, and their failing to prove so, the money will be refunded.

For sale by

CHARLES SMITH,

March 8. 3m 42 *India street.*

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who has served his apprenticeship in Europe, who understands Nursery, Flower, and kitchen Gardening and forcing in all its various branches, and who has had four years experience in this country, wishes a situation in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the best reference.

A line addressed to J. S. at this office, will command immediate attention. Feb. 15.

SCIONS! SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the very best varieties of *Pear, Apple, Plum,* and *Cherry.*

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Scions can be relied on as *genuine.*

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging about one foot in height. Also, Pear Trees, standard and dwarf, of the new and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery, in Dearborn street, North Salem. 6w. March 15.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory, testimonial, both from his late employer and the most celebrated and practical gardeners in this part of the country, wants a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price 62½.

Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHILD'S ADDRESS TO HIS FATHER.

Dear father, drink no more, I pray,
It makes you look so sad;
Come home, and drink no more, I say,
'Twill make dear Mother glad.

Dear Father! think how sick you've been,
What aches and pains you know!
Oh, drink no more, and then you'll find
A home where'er you go.

Dear Father! think of Mother's tears,
How oft and sad they flow!
Oh, drink no more, then will her grief
No longer rack her so.

Dear Father! think what would become
Of me, were you to die;
Without a father, friend or home,
Beneath the chilly sky!

Dear Father! do not turn away,
Nor think from me to roam;
Oh, drink no more by night or day—
Now come—let us go home.

Dear Father! drink no more, I pray,
It makes you look so sad;
Come home, and drink no more, I say,
'Twill make that home so glad!

Thus spake in tenderness the child:
The drunkard's heart was mov'd;
He signed the pledge; he wept! he smil'd!
And kissed the boy he lov'd.

A REAL TEETOTALLER.—Reading, a short time since, "A Narrative of Voyages and Commercial enterprises, by Richard J. Cleveland," I was particularly interested in the following part of the narrative, which I should be pleased to see in your paper, for it is undeniable testimony that *liquor* is entirely unnecessary for health. Mr. Cleveland is now an officer in the Custom House, Salem, Mass. enjoying in his old age, I trust, a clear head and sound mind.—*Me. Farmer.*

"Those who honor me with a perusal of my narrative, will perceive, that I have navigated to all parts of the world, from the sixtieth degree of south latitude to the sixtieth degree North, and sometimes in vessels whose diminutive size and small number of men, caused exposure to wet and cold, greatly suffering what is not usually experienced in ships of ordinary capacity; that I have been exposed to the influence of the most unhealthy places; at Batavia, where I have seen whole crews prostrate with the fever, and death making havoc among them; at San Blass, where the natives can stay only a portion of the year; at the Havanas, within whose wall I have resided five years consecuitively; that I have suffered captivity, robbery, imprisonment, ruin, and the racking anxiety consequent thereon. And yet through the whole, and to the present 68th year of my age, I have never taken a drop of spirituous liquor of any kind; never a glass of wine, of porter, ale or beer, or any beverage stronger than tea and coffee; and moreover, I have never used *tobacco* in any way whatever; and this not only without injury, but on the contrary, to the preservation of my health. Headache is known to me by name only; and excepting those fevers, which were produced by great anxiety and excitement, my ife has been free from sickness."

A FEW HINTS TO KEEP AWAY HARD TIMES.—Rise early in the morning, and be diligent during the day, attending to your own business, and not worry yourself by your neighbor's concerns.

Give encouragement to home industry, and in all cases give preference to American manufactures over foreign.

Instead of following the fashions of Europeans, cultivate a spirit of independence and decide for yourselves how your coats, hats, and boots shall be made.

Keep out of the streets, unless business calls to transact that which you cannot do in your stores, shops or dwellings.

By all means keep away from drinking and gambling houses.

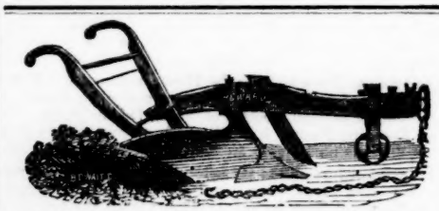
When you buy an article of clothing, study commendable economy; at the same time get a good article, and when made, take particular care of it, and wear it out, regardless of any change of fashion. Fashion is a great tyrant, and men are fools to be slaves to it.

Stay at home at nights, improve yourselves by reading, writing, or instructive conversation, and retire to your beds at an early hour.

Be kind to your relations, obliging to your friends, and charitable to all; and never permit your bills with the printer to run over a year. —*Selected.*

ORFUL!—We do not know who is entitled to the credit of this transcendantly sublime effusion:

The lightnin' roared, the thunder flash'd,
And granny's tea-pot it got smash'd!
The rain it whistled, the wind it poured,
And daddy laid down in the corner about nine, and snored!



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

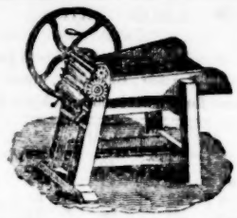
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga. Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found te be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.